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KOREA REVIEW

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HOMER B HULBERT, Editor.

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Seoul,

Korea.

NOVEMBER, 1905

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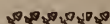
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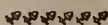
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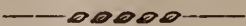
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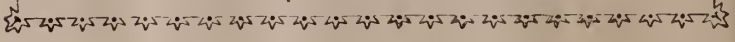
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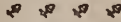
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THE
KOREA REVIEW.

NOVEMBER, 1905.

The Present Situation.

By the above heading I mean the situation in which the Korean is placed by the terms of the peace treaty between Russia and Japan; and in consequence of which the Japanese are taking charge of every thing in Korea. It is not my purpose to deal with the political features of the case, for it matters little who make the laws or who execute them if the common people—by the common people I mean the great masses and not the classes—are not allowed to labor and reap the rewards of their labor, there can be no peace nor prosperity for them.

For many years Japan has been wielding an increasing influence in Korea. In all the open ports they have been settling themselves in the best locations for trade and with a pluck and perseverance characteristic of them, they have succeeded in business on every hand. The proof of this is to be seen in the prosperous condition of their settlements wherever they are found in Korea. But all this has had little or no effect upon the masses of the people. The country people have moved on in the way of their fathers and like one of old they have said: "Since the fathers fell on sleep there are no changes." But just now they are beginning to realize that there are changes taking place and that they are extending to all parts of the country. I am writing this article in the capital of Kang Won Province which is in the mountains and heretofore has been in the "back

woods," so to speak; but is now connected with all the world by the telegraph wire. Not only so but the Korean guard that used to be here has recently been replaced by a strong detachment of the Japanese army. It was only a few days after the arrival of this detachment of Japanese soldiers that I came here and learned that they were here for business, very much to the disgust of the people who prefer to be allowed to administer their own affairs according to the methods of their fathers. All the houses are being visited; even the sacred "*an pang*," woman's room, has not escaped the penetrating eyes of the new comers. Also the very closets and lock-ups opened and search is made for just what, the frightened women seem not to know. The only orders they receive however, are to *dust and clean* up things in general, which all will agree is much needed. In the mean time the Korean is enquiring of his American friends what he must do. He says it is impossible to live if men are to come into their houses and look at their young women at will. They also say "How are we to live? The Japanese will take all our best land away and we shall be driven back into the mountains to die." Some foreigners also seem to take this view of the matter.

As for me I believe that the Korean has in him the elements of strong manhood and that the school which he is now attending, run by his uncalled and unwelcomed teachers, will develop these elements to such a degree that the teacher will soon find his match in the pupil. One great trouble with the Korean people is not so much lack of native ability as lack of energy and enterprise; they belong to the well contented class of human beings—of which the world has an overplus—who are willing to "let good enough alone." The causes which have brought about this characteristic in the people might furnish material for an interesting article.

But some one will be calling for the proof of the statement that the Korean is capable of becoming a competitor of the Japanese. I answer by saying that to the careful observer proof seems not hard to find. Look at the Korean's brass ware and the rude machinery with

which he has turned out such an article, and then tell me if there is not native ability and skill behind this shining array of dinner sets. This applies to his hats, fans, mats and all the other articles which have heretofore satisfied his demands for comfort and adornment. No one who has examined the very excellent Korean paper will doubt for a moment that the man who can make such paper can be taught to do other things equally well. Pass through the streets of Seoul and take a look into the shoeshops, I speak here of the shops where foreign shoes are made, and you will find that while the owner of the shop is likely to be a Japanese, his workmen are Korean from the common coolie class. The shoes made by them compare favorably with anything that Japan can produce. This branch of industry has grown up within the last few years, for when I came to Seoul six years ago there were only a few places where one could get a shoe repaired, while at the present the shops are to be found in many parts of the city, not only ready to repair but to measure and to make foreign shoes to order.

That the change will be hard for the Korean I do not doubt; but that he will succeed and be the gainer in the end I firmly believe. Then too that many low and mean things have been done by Japanese no one who has been here all the time can deny; but now that the war is over and Japan can turn her attention to Korea I trust that she will try to fulfill her promises and prove a true friend to the Korean people. In the mean time let those of us who are here for the purpose of helping the Koreans be patient and work together giving our unqualified assistance to every thing that lends to their development and christianization. Let us have faith in the Korean and teach him likewise to have faith in himself.

J. ROBERT MOOSE.

Korean Domestic Trade.

The Koreans have been so often characterized as shiftless and improvident that the general impression

has come to prevail, among those who know nothing about them except by hearsay, that they are not possessed of any of the qualities which go to form the equipment of a successful business man. We wish first to show how such an impression has come to prevail and second to show that it is incorrect.

In the very start we have an important fact to deal with and one which has had very much to do with the foreigner's impression of the Korean, and that is what we may call the commercial timidity of the latter. Capital is probably the most sensitive thing in all the list of mundane effects. It is true of the west as of the east that what would be called commendable bravery in one sphere of life is branded as gambling in another sphere. A man is not censured for trying to scale the Matterhorn or reach the north pole but if he puts his money in as dangerous a place as he puts his body he is called a stock gambler or a wildcat schemer. Now the sensitiveness of capital is wholly conditioned by dangers which surround it. In Korea these dangers are greater than in some other places and they must be mentioned before we go further. These dangers will show how intimately all forms of activity are interrelated and how one weak link in a chain damages the utility of the whole.

In the first place we find that in the administration of justice there is the utmost capriciousness. If one man is defrauded by another he may be able to get back the money through the courts but it will cost him so much that in the end he will find that he has lost a considerable fraction of his money. The other man, too, may have been using the money to influence the court and so even if judgment is given in favor of the plaintiff he is unable to collect more than a fraction of the full amount. The result of all this is that men will go into partnership only with those with whom they are on intimate terms. It is always possible for one partner to pull out and leave for parts unknown with all the cash in the till. And if he does so it is practically impossible to secure his arrest. So it comes about that the Korean demands unusual safeguards, which are, of course, in restraint of trade.

This same feeling of insecurity also works against the formation of companies whose capital will aggregate enough to carry on operations in the largest and most paying way. It may be that in multitude of counsel there is wisdom but the Korean also feels that in multitude of directors there is added probability of indirection. Instead of *directing* they are likely to "steer," a subtle difference of terminology in which the Anglo Saxon word suffers by comparison. The result of all this is that capital is found in comparatively small and detached fragments working in competition rather than in unison, and the small retail business forms the vast bulk of Korean internal trade.

The existence of the country markets where barter is still the prevalent mode of exchange and interchange of commodities shows how primitive is the Korean's use of capital. It is only in connection with a few of the leading commodities that anything like a large wholesale business is carried on. In fact among the Koreans themselves there are exceedingly few houses that do an exclusively wholesale business. Agents of retail firms buy directly from manufacturers or handicraftsmen but there is no central station where retail dealers can be constantly supplied by a wholesale house. In other words we may say that there are plenty of "jobbers" but few wholesalers. Take for instance the important paper industry. The retail dealers in Seoul obtain their stock in either one of two ways. They have a standing relation to the paper manufacturing centers of the south and act in a sense as the counter over which the manufacturer dispenses his wares. Or else, if there be no such close connection, the retailer goes himself or sends his agent to buy direct from the manufacturer. Of course there are many houses which will furnish commodities in quantity and insofar they may be called wholesalers but there is very little of exclusively wholesale business. This works two ways, both good and bad. The tendency in one direction is to keep prices down. If you go into a western wholesale concern and pick up the list prices of goods you will find that in buying wholesale these prices

are cut all the way from forty to eighty per cent. This difference covers the various profits of the parties through whose hands the goods pass before reaching the consumer. The manufacturer, jobber, wholesaler and retailer all have to make their profit; but in Korea the retailer often buys directly from the manufacturer and two profits are saved. If one of these retailers sells in quantity to a smaller retailer the latter's profits bear no such relation to the original price as do those of a small retailer in the west.

But this also works, as we we have said, in the other direction too; for the nonintervention of a wholesale class causes great fluctuations both in price and in amount of product. The wholesale element acts like the governor of an engine and steadies everything. The manufacturer knows what to depend upon, the retailer knows where to buy and what the prices will be, within reasonable limits, and the whole machinery of trade runs more smoothly. But with the Korean system everything is jerky and capricious. A price may jump fifty per cent. either way without perceptible warning. A stock may be depleted before anyone is aware and then there is scurrying to and fro, rapid fluctuations in price, imperative orders to manufacturers for immediate delivery which enhance the price, poor quality of work because of the hurry, dissatisfaction on the part of the consumer and a general demoralization in that branch of trade until gradually normal conditions again come to prevail.

There is one factor however which mitigates the evils caused by the absence of a distinctively wholesale class, and that is the localization of trades. In the case of almost all the great industrial staples of Korea there are special places, generally only two or three, where any special commodity can be obtained to best advantage. If one wants paper he knows that he must go or send to a certain part of Chulla Province, and the reputation which that district enjoys of course discourages other districts from competing. The result is a very useful division of labor and specialization of industry which works for the improvement of the product and the steadying of

the market. One evil that sometimes results is the fact that one certain district may be swept by cholera and so be crippled in its specific industry to the distress of the whole country.

The importation of foreign products has had a striking effect upon domestic trade. The growth of cotton and its manufacture into cloth have greatly decreased and this has thrown a large amount of labor into other channels. Koreans have almost nothing at all to do with this import trade. They are too timid to send their money away out of the country. They suppose that anyone will keep their money without giving them an equivalent if it can be done without incurring a penalty. At the same time no firm at home would think of consigning goods to a Korean firm without first seeing the money. The Koreans ought gradually to learn that their money is perfectly safe though it is sent half way round the earth. They ought to become the ones to profit by the import trade. At present the wholesale importers make more on each yard of goods than the Korean retailer does. This is not as it should be and those who are interested in the welfare of the Koreans should take pains to explain to them the perfect feasibility of their doing their own importing. This could hardly be done to good profit unless Koreans would unite their capital, and form strong companies. This will come in time. A beginning has already been made and as Korean firms begin to learn that money sent abroad is even safer than when kept in the strong-box at home they will work into the import trade to some purpose.

There are several grievous difficulties under which domestic trade labors. One is the desperate mixup in the currency and the other is the lack of banking facilities: Imagine, if you can, a country where the money used in the great commercial centers is entirely different from that used in the country districts. In every monetary transaction between the two sections there must be as definite exchange as between America and France or between Germany and Japan. As the new coinage circulates more and more widely every month, it is difficult

to keep well acquainted with the necessities of exchange. A town that two months ago would have looked at no money except the old time "cash" may today be handling the new money very willingly. We might mention in this connection a curious phase of political life due to this double system of currency. Although the new money has for its unit of value the dollar or *wun* yet in ordinary transactions the old time *nyang* or hundred cash is spoken of, twenty-five *nyang* forming one dollar. Now the government revenues are collected in *nyang*, but a *nyang* in the old currency is worth fully fifty per cent. more than a *nyang* of the new. The government cannot, however, make any distinction; so when a prefect is appointed to a district he will sell out his property or borrow money enough to pay over to the government in the new money the amount of the taxes from his district and then he will go down to his post in the country and collect the same nominal amount in old time cash, thus netting an enormous profit. This only illustrates the disorganization caused by a double system.

This difficulty would be largely obviated if there was a proper system of banks throughout the country, but as yet these useful institutions are lacking. It is true that firms that have long been intimate with each other will honor each other's notes of hand, and there are a few firms whose notes are generally accepted in Seoul and vicinity by any merchant, but there is no system about it and it goes no further afield than the environs of the capital. It is all summed up in the statement that in Korea credit is a matter of intimate acquaintance and personal relationship. You cannot send to a Dun's agency and find out whether a prospective purchaser is "good pay" or not. You must know them personally or else take your chances.

From this it may easily be surmised that there can be no such thing as a mail order business. Goods are not bought unless they are personally inspected. There is no standard of quality whereby one can order and be reasonably sure of getting fair value for his money.

The introduction of foreign goods with their various

"brands" is beginning to show the Koreans the value of uniform and standard quality but so far as native goods are concerned they are generally made on so small a scale and in such a primitive way that no standard is possible and uniformity of quality is out of the question.

In spite of natural and necessary suspiciousness of the Korean it is remarkable what faith they put in a trade mark or brand. If a certain brand of foreign goods is found to be of good quality they soon come to demand that brand and will take no other, however good. It is the same faith that they put in any statement made in a newspaper. It *must* be true or else no one would dare publish it. The chicanery involved in popularizing a brand by giving good quality and afterward reaping a rich reward by using an inferior quality is quite too deep for the Koreans.

One thing that must be put to the credit of the good sense of the Korean is that he will generally buy the higher priced article if he can afford it. He realizes that it is bad economy to buy a really cheap thing. This is strikingly true of medicines. He buys them in order to get well, and the best quality is none too good.

We know of no "one price" shop in Korea. These people are passionately fond of a bargain, and we doubt whether a Korean would find any interest in patronizing a "one price" shop. To beat down a seller is a compliment to one's own astuteness and business smartness and it is to be seriously doubted whether on the whole a Korean would not prefer to pay twelve cents for an article marked fifteen rather than to pay ten cents for the same thing without getting any *wenuri* or reduction.

The Koreans are very poor advertisers. This is not because of lack of enterprise but lies in the fact that as a rule Koreans do not move about much and for miles around it is perfectly well known that at a certain corner there is a certain shop where certain goods, and no others, can be procured. There is little floating or casual trade. Each shop keeper has his own definite clientele and if he should make strenuous effort to infringe upon some other shopkeeper's sphere and get away his cus-

tomers the latter would make hair fly in a very literal way. The fact that nobody buys without personal inspection of the goods and that there is nothing in the nature of C. O. D. in Korea also make advertising unnecessary. In the country markets each seller sits behind his pile of goods and advertises them by lung power exclusively. It is only in Seoul that a certain kind of advertising prevails. Each of the large guilds puts out one or more men on the street before its establishment to call to each passerby and remind him of the need in which he stands of that particular kind of goods. He plucks people by the sleeve and gently insinuates or he calls aloud the virtues of his wares.

"Right this way for shoes, gentlemen; all sorts and sizes! Why sir, that pair you have on are completely down at the heel; walk in and look at a new pair. Say, friend, you'll be barefoot the next thing you know. There's no time like the present; walk in and try on a pair. Oh, Mr. Kim, (whispering) how about that blue silk pair for that pretty concubine of yours? I have them laid aside for you, they are beauties. Come in and look at them. Look at those clouds, gentlemen; its going to rain and you will need a pair of oil shoes. Just step in and see some," and so on from dawn till dewy eve, the vocal advertiser, a master hand at reading human nature, as humorous as a yankee auctioneer and as persuasive as a political spell-binder, calls out his wares and traps the unwary.

The hawker and costermonger are national institutions here. Society would almost go to pieces without them. Peripatetic tinkers, cobblers, coopers, hatters, confectioners, wander from street to street crying their wares or services in notes that can be understood only by the initiated. Wherever a crowd congregates there you will find the small boy with his tray of barley-corn and sesamum-seed confections, varied, perhaps, by a few bunches of "O-ru-do-go-ru-do" (old gold) cigarettes. You never go far without meeting the kerosene oil man who doles out a gill of oil here and a gill there to busy housewives.

That form of exchange known as the auction was never known in Korea before the advent of the westerner. The joyous avidity with which the Koreans foregather at such functions, however, makes one wonder how they ever got along without them so long. The Korean forms an "easy mark" for the enterprising auctioneer, for the former always comes with the fixed idea that an auction price is always far below the actual value, and to see the happy smile with which he carries away a battered old bedstead or leaky bathtub at twice its original price is enough to make a misanthrope weep for pity.

One feature of Korean trade reminds us of the Middle Ages in Europe when merchants brought their silks and laces and spread them at the feet of fair ladies in their own boudoirs. No Korean lady or gentleman of wealth will go to a shop to buy. A messenger is sent to summons the merchant with his wares and the goods are selected at the purchaser's home. As might be expected, the merchant does not take this trouble for nothing, but the wealthy gentleman cannot afford to haggle over the price. Most of the extra margin, however, has to be paid out by the merchant to the servants of the "big man" before he gets clear of the place.

The foreign tourist will find little to buy by going about among the shops as he does in Japan. If he announces that he would like to see some Korean curios his door will be besieged by middle-men who are eager to "Simply give away" all sorts of wares *for a consideration*. You are safe in offering them a fifth of the price they ask, in most cases. It is a real battle of wits and when you compare your trophies with those of a friend you may find that his cost only half what yours did—or *vice versa*.

The Koreans in Hawaii.

Arriving at Honolulu by the good ship *China* from Yokohama on November the seventh my first thought was for the Koreans who live here. In order to get into communication with them I hastened to look up the Rev.

J. W. Wadman, pastor of the Methodist Church here and also a missionary to the Japanese and Koreans on the islands. I found him at the parsonage and arranged to meet the Koreans of his church at four in the afternoon. In the mean time I made haste to gather what information I could about the Koreans here.

In the different islands there are about 7,000 Koreans, 1,500 of whom are women and children. They are pretty well scattered about the different islands, some of them being within eight miles of Honolulu. Besides these there are many in the city itself acting as clerks, gardeners, cooks, grooms and also in various other positions where they receive steady pay. With very few exceptions the Koreans are quiet and well behaved people. There is a small gang of ten or twelve in Honolulu who are exerting a bad influence. They draw in the unsophisticated Korean from the Plantation and get him to drinking and gambling. Plans are on foot for the speedy apprehension and deportation of this evil element. The American authorities sympathize fully with those who wish well for the Koreans here and they follow with commendable promptness all suggestions which involve matters within the purview of the law. Very many of those Koreans who were physically unable to carry on the work have been weeded out and the present people are uniformly happy and successful.

Rev. J. W. Wadman makes frequent trips throughout the islands visiting the Koreans and looking after their religious and educational interests. He has enrolled over 1,600 men and women on the records of the church, as members or probationers, and seven chapels have been erected. The Koreans themselves subscribed generously toward the erection of these edifices. A good part of the money was subscribed by the plantation proprietors who are keen to encourage all agencies looking toward peace and order and morality. No work is done on Sunday except in case where irrigation demands continuous watching or for some other imperative necessity. They receive eighteen dollars a month for their work, with rent and water rates free. They do not sleep on the floor

but have beds like Americans. They work ten hours a day. I saw no Koreans in native dress and coiffure but all were clothed and groomed in good shape.

Hon. T. H. Yun who was sent from Korea to look after the interests of the Koreans here has just finished his investigations and has returned to Korea. He spent several weeks travelling about visiting every group of Koreans and making excellent speeches which did much to encourage and strengthen the Koreans in their fight against fortune. In every place he consulted with the managers of the companies as to the needs of the Korean and these can be no doubt at all that his visit will result in great good. I do not see how he can do otherwise than advise that the coming of Koreans to Hawaii be not discouraged. Everything that I heard and saw made me believe that no one who has Korea's welfare at heart can continue to oppose their coming here.

There are thirteen Koreans engaged exclusively as evangelists among their compatriots under the care of the Methodist Mission Board. They are doing earnest and successful work.

The workmen are in great favor with the managers and the latter sincerely regret the stoppage of immigration. It is the opinion of Mr. Wadman that this regret is reasonable from every standpoint.

The Koreans have formed an educational association and have raised among themselves \$200 gold for the establishment of a boarding school for Korean children in Honolulu. The companies have given \$1,500 for land, and \$5,000 are to be obtained from America to put up the building. It is sure to go through successfully.

They have also founded a benevolent institution for the sick and destitute and the Koreans have given \$400 or \$500 and the managers \$250 for this good purpose.

These Koreans are learning to be energetic, self reliant, steady and thorough going. It can do them no harm and must do them good. In a few cases the results are harmful but they are so few that they do not count for much. I trust that opposition will be withdrawn and that thrifty Koreans will come here in goodly numbers.

Memorandum on the Lighthouse Department of the Korean Customs Service in November, 1905.

The following exhibit was published by the *Seoul Press Weekly*, and shows the present condition of lighthouse service in Korea and the proposals for its extension, all undertaken by Mr. J. McLeavy Brown, Chief Commissioner of Customs.

I.—Lights Already Exhibited (11)

The entrance to Chemulpo has been marked with five Light-stations, viz: (1) a Sixth-order Feu-permanent on OBSERVATION ISLAND showing two white flashes followed by a red flash every 30 seconds. This Light is exhibited from the summit of a small stone tower, colored white.

(2) A Sixth-order Feu-permanent on YODOLMI ISLAND showing three white flashes every 40 seconds. This Light is exhibited from a stone tower on the summit of the island, and the tower is flanked by walls on either side to render it conspicuous as a day mark. Walls and tower are colored white.

On Yodolmi below the lighthouse a dwellinghouse for a keeper has been built, and the lightkeeper who lives there has charge of this Light and the Lights on North Watcher and White Rocks.

(3) A Sixth-order Feu-permanent on NORTH WATCHER ROCK showing two white flashes every 30 seconds. This Light surmounts the top of a substantial stone beacon which is painted red.

(4) A Sixth-order Feu-permanent on WHITE ROCKS showing one white flash every 15 seconds. The stone beacon which carries this Light is painted black.

(5) On WARREN ISLAND a Fourth-order Revolving Light, showing four white flashes every 42 seconds, surmounts a fine stone tower, and from a window in this

tower a (6) Fixed red Light of the Sixth-order throws a red sector over CHASSRIAU ROCK.

There are good dwelling houses for the Japanese and Korean lightkeepers at this Station, with suitable out-houses and water tanks.

In FUSAN HARBOR a Wigham Beacon Light has been erected on a stone beacon on (7) CHANNEL ROCK. This Light, which is unclassified, burns for one month without attention and is visible for six miles. This class of Light is cheap, easily managed, requires but little attention, and is very suitable for small beacons.

There are also (8-9) *two leading Lights at Fusan*, but they are so weak as to be really useless and will be very shortly replaced by suitable Lights of greater power.

(10) PORT HAMILTON LIGHT, is of the Third-order Revolving showing white and red flashes alternately. It is shown from a brick tower situated at the south-eastern extremity of the island, and a suitable dwelling-house has been built for the lightkeepers. The store-house is only of wood and should be replaced by a brick structure. The optical apparatus in use here was originally ordered for Baker Island.

(11) PINNACLE ROCK, west coast:—On this difficult site a First-order Light has been built and was exhibited on the 11th November. The optical apparatus was originally intended for West Clifford and shows single white flashes.

The tower is of brick, and a brick house has been built for the keepers. The store-house is only of wood. It will be advisable to provide large water cisterns for this Station.

II.—Lights now in Course of Construction. (1)

(1) BAKER ISLAND outside the entrance to Chemulpo. A good landing-place has been completed, and the top of the island has been levelled off as a site for the tower and dwelling, and water cisterns have been constructed.

Plans have been prepared for the tower, and for suitable dwelling and Store-houses.

III.—Lights for which the Optical Apparatus has already arrived in Shanghai.

GENSAN DISTRICT:—

(1) NICHOLSKI ISLAND, outside Gensan—A Fourth-order Light and Lantern have been ordered from Messrs. Chance Brothers of Birmingham, England, and the Light will show one white flash every 20 seconds. The illuminant is to be an incandescent petroleum burner.

Plans have been prepared for a tower for this island, and for suitable dwelling and store-houses.

(2) MURAVIEFF POINT, at the entrance to Gensan Harbor. A Sixth-order Feu-permanent showing double white flashes every 15 seconds has been ordered from Messrs. Barbier Benard and Turenne of Paris, and should be exhibited from a small stone or brick tower.

(3) GENSAN HARBOR LIGHT. A Sixth-order Lens-lantern with an iron trimming hut has been ordered from Messrs. Barbier, Benard and Turenne. This Light, which is to be Fixed, will show white and red over the anchorage.

FUSAN DISTRICT:—

(4) CAPE YOUNG, an approach light to Fusan—A Fourth-order Flashing Light and Lantern with an incandescent burner to show three white flashes every 20 seconds have been ordered from Messrs. Chance Brothers.

Plans have been prepared for tower, dwellings, and out-house.

This Light is one of considerable importance and its construction should be pushed on with as soon as possible.

(5-6) LEADING LIGHTS. Two Sixth-order red Condensing Lights with iron supports have been ordered from Messrs. Chance Brothers. The sites for these Lights have been walled round and a dwelling for the keepers has been erected at the lower site. These Lights should replace the present feeble leading lights as soon as possible.

IV.—Lights for which the optical apparatus has been ordered and is nearly completed.

KUNSAN DISTRICT:—

(1) PYONDO ISLAND, outside the entrance to Kunsan. A Fourth-order Flashing Light and Lantern with incandescent burner have been ordered from Messrs. Barbier, Benard and Turenne. This Light will show three white flashes every 15 seconds.

Plans have been prepared for Tower, dwellings and store-house.

(2) KUNSAN BEACON—CHANG SAN DO ROCK, in the approach to Kunsan a Wigham beacon Light similar to that on Channel Rock, Fusan, has been ordered from Messrs. Edmundsons of Dublin, and a suitable stone beacon has been designed to carry this Light.

(Two gas buoys will be required for the entrance to Kunsan, one on the bar, and the other off the rock just inside the bar.)

V.—Lights for which Specifications have been Prepared for the Optical Apparatus and Lanterns and which were on the point of being Ordered from Europe. (6)

(1) BAKER ISLAND, A Third-order Flashing Light and Lantern with incandescent burner to show two white flashes every 20 seconds.

It was intended to order this Light from Messrs. Barbier, Benard and Turenne, and a Plan of the top of the Tower has been supplied to them.

Designs have been got out for Tower, dwellings, and store-house.

(2) SMALL GREEN ISLAND, in the Sir James Hall Group. A Second-order Light showing four white flashes every 20 seconds was about to be ordered from Messrs. Chance Brothers, and a Plan of the top of the Tower has been sent to them

Plans have been prepared for tower, dwellings, and store-house.

(3) CHOPPEKI POINT. The turning point to Chinampo from the South. A Third-order Light showing three white flashes every 20 seconds was to have been

ordered from Messrs. Barbier, Benard and Turenne, and the buildings should be the same as those for Baker Island, but the brick tower should be 40 feet in height.

(3) BAMBOO ISLAND, on the West Coast—A Second-order light showing three white flashes every 20 seconds was about to be ordered from Messrs. Chance Brothers, and the Tower and buildings should be similar to those designed for Baker Island.

There is already a temporary Sixth-order Lens-lantern Light on this island.

5) PORT GATE, in the Southwestern archipelago—A Third-order Light showing two white flashes every 20 seconds was about to be ordered from Messrs. Barbier, Benard and Turenne, and similar tower and dwellings to those proposed for Baker Island would be suitable.

(6) HOWARD ISLAND, on the inside passage in the Southwestern archipelago—A Fourth-order Flashing Light and Lantern with incandescent burner to show four white flashes every 20 seconds. This Light was to have been ordered from Messrs. Chance Brothers who have been supplied with Plan of the top of the Tower.

Plans have been prepared for Tower, dwellings and out-house.

The above six Lights are all required as soon as possible, and orders were on the point of being sent to Europe for them.

For the sake of convenience and uniformity the Lanterns and towers of the Second- and Third-order Lights were to have been made from the same designs.

VI.—Other Sites Selected for Lighthouses. (18)

A full Memorandum on this subject was written on the 23rd July, 1903, after I had personally visited most of the sites referred to.

(1) SONGCHING, North East Coast—A Sixth-order Revolving Feu-permanent showing red and white flashes alternately.

The Light should be placed on the bluff above the Custom House and should be carried on a small brick tower.

CAPE CLONARD, East coast—A Third-order Group-flashing Light showing double flashes every 20 seconds.

(3) CAPE DUROCH. East coast—A Third-order Triple-flashing Light showing Three flashes every 30 seconds.

(4) CAPE BOLTIN. East coast—A Third-order Group-flashing Light showing double flashes every 15 seconds.

(5) BLAKENEY ISLAND. Near Fusan—A Sixth-order Revolving Light showing white and red flashes alternately.

(6) SPLIT ISLAND. On the Southern coast—On the islet off the southern end of Split Island a Third-order Light showing double white flashes every 20 seconds.

(7) SOUTH ISLAND. On the Southern coast—A Fourth-order Light showing triple white flashes every 15 seconds.

(8) GRASP ISLAND, SMALL GROUP. In the inside passage round the South coast—A Fourth-order Light showing single flashes every 20 seconds.

(9) LONG ISLAND. Inside passage South coast—A Fourth-order Group-flashing Light showing four white flashes every 30 seconds.

(10) MAJU ISLAND. Opposite Washington Sound—A Sixth-order Group-flashing Light showing three white flashes followed by a red flash every 30 seconds.

MOKPO. On the small island on the north side of the outer entrance. A Sixth order Feu-permanent Group-flashing Light showing four flashes every 20 seconds.

(12) A FIXED RED BEACON LIGHT on the first point to be rounded after entering.

(13) A FIXED GREEN BEACON LIGHT on the second point to be rounded.

(14) FIRE ISLAND. To the North of Mokpo—On the eastern summit of Small Fire Island (known as Small Deer Island) a Third-order Light showing double flashes every 15 seconds.

(15) NINEPIN ROCK, (THORNTON ISLAND.) West coast.

(16) RAT ISLAND, Sylvia Group. West coast.

(17) WEST CLIFFORD. Outside the entrance to Chemulpo.

(18) The small island which forms a turning point into PYENG YANG inlet.

All these Lights, excepting the Feux-permanents, should have incandescent petroleum burners with 55 m/m mantles for the Fourth-order and 65 m/m for the Third-order Lights.

VII. *Fog Signals.* (17)

It was proposed to place Fog Signals at the following Stations:—

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Baker Island. | 7. Cape Clonard. |
| 2. West Clifford. | 8. Cape Boltin. |
| 3. Cape Young. | 9. Cape Duroch. |
| 4. Split Island. | 10. Pinnacle. |
| 5. South Island. | 11. Bamboo Island. |
| 6. Port Hamilton. | 21. Choppeki. |

The above Stations will require fairly powerful Sirens.

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------|
| 13. Howard Island. | 16. Small Green Is- |
| 14. Long Island. | land. |
| 15. Small Fire Island. | 17. Pyondo. |

At these Stations small cheap reed horns would suffice, or fog guns fired only in response to steamers' whistle.

VII. *Installation of Gas Buoys, Gas Lightship, Buoy Depot and Gas-Works.*

With a view to the installation of gas-buoys, etc. work has been commenced on a suitable buoy-yard and site for gas-works, buoy shed, cable shed, etc. on Observation Island. A fine stone jetty is completed, on the end of which it was intended to place a powerful 8-ton derrick crane. Lines of rails were to run from the jetty to the sheds and different parts of the depot.

A plan has been prepared which shows the proposed arrangement of the depot.

Specifications have been prepared for the Oil Gas-works and for ten 10ft gas buoys, and orders for this work were about to be sent to Messrs. The Pintsch's Patent Lighting Co., Ltd., 38 Leadenhall Street, London.

The crane was about to be procured from Messrs.

Seling Sonnenthal & Co., 85 Queen Victoria Street, London.

A steel Lightship for the mouth of the Yalu to carry a Third-order Gas Light has been designed and a Specification drawn up, and an offer for its construction received from Messrs. Farnham, Boyd & Co., Ltd. of Shanghai.

A Specification has been prepared for the Gas-light and Store-holders for the vessel which were on the point of being ordered from the Pintsch's Patent Lighting Co., Ltd.

IX. Light Tenders.

The "Kwangchei," a fine steel steamer of 1,600 tons displacement with a speed of nearly 15 knots, has been built by the Kawasaki Dockyard Co., Ltd.

This ship will prove of great value for general lighthouse work on the Coast, but is rather too large and costly a vessel to be used for attendance on local Lights, and for this purpose the Chemulpo District is served by a small wooden steamer, the "Sakura."

As the number of Lights on the Coast increase it will probably be necessary to station a small light-tender at Fusan, and a suitable vessel has been designed. Messrs. Farnham, Boyd & Co., Ltd. of Shanghai have submitted a Specification and offer for the building of this steamer.

Summary.

LIGHTS ALREADY EXHIBITED:—(11)

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Observation Island. | 8—9. Fusan Leading Lights |
| 2. Yodolmi. | (to be replaced with |
| 3. North Watcher. | new lights shortly.) |
| 4. White Rocks. | 10. Port Hamilton. |
| 5—6. Warren Island. | 11. Pinnacle. |
| 7. Channel Rock. | |

LIGHTS UNDER CONSTRUCTION:—(1)

1. Baker Island.

LIGHTS FOR WHICH OPTICAL APPARATUS AND LANTERNS HAVE ALREADY ARRIVED IN SHANGHAI—(6)

1. Nicholski Island.
4. Cape Young.

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| 2. Muravieff Point. | 5-6. Fusan Leading |
| 3. Gensan Harbour | Lights. |
| Lights. | |

LIGHTS FOR WHICH OPTICAL APPARATUS AND LANTERNS
ARE IN COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION—(2)

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Pyongdo Island. | 2. Kunsan Beacon. |
|--------------------|-------------------|

LIGHTS FOR WHICH SPECIFICATIONS HAVE BEEN DRAWN
UP AND WHICH WERE ABOUT TO BE ORDERED:—(6)

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Baker Island. | 4. Bamboo Island |
| 2. Little Green Island. | (Craig Harriet.) |
| 3. Choppeki Point. | 5. Port Gate. |
| | 6. Howard Island. |

OTHER SITES SELECTED FOR LIGHTHOUSES:—(18)

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Songching. | 10. Maju Island. |
| 2. Cape Clonard. | 11. Mokpo Entrance. |
| 3. Cape Duroch. | 12.—13. Mokpo Beacons. |
| 4. Cape Boltin. | 14. Fire Island. |
| 5. Blakeney Island. | 15. Ninepin. |
| 6. Split Island. | 16. Rat Island. |
| 7. South Island. | 17. West Clifford. |
| 8. Grasp Island. | 18. Pyeng Yang Entrance. |
| 9. Long Island. | |

FOG SIGNALS:—(17)

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Baker Island. | 10. Pinnacle. |
| 2. West Clifford. | 11. Bamboo Island. |
| 3. Cape Young. | 12. Choppeki. |
| 4. Split Island. | 13. Howard Island. |
| 5. South Island. | 14. Long Island. |
| 6. Port Hamilton. | 15. Small Fire Island. |
| 7. Cape Clonard. | 16. Small Green Island. |
| 8. Cape Boltin. | 17. Pyondo. |
| 9. Cape Duroch. | |

OTHER WORK IN HAND:—

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| Gas-buoy Depot. | Crane for Depot. |
| Oil Gas-works. | Ten 10-foot Gas-buoys. |
| Gas Lightship for the | Steam Lighthouse Tender. |
| Yalu. | |

IN ALL:—

41 Lights.

10 Gas-Buoys, and

17 Fog-signals.

1 Lightship.

J. REGINARD HARDING,

Consulting Engineer to the

Korean Lighthouse Department,

SHANGHAI, 20th November, 1905.

The New Convention between Japan and Korea.

The governments of Japan and Korea, desiring to strengthen the principle of solidarity which unites the two Empires, have with that object in view agreed upon and concluded the following stipulations to serve until the moment arrive when it is recognised that Korea has attained national strength:—

Art. I.—The government of Japan, through the Department of Foreign Affairs at Tokio, will hereafter have control and direction of the external relations and affairs of Korea, and the diplomatic and consular representatives of Japan will have the charge of the subjects and interests of Korea in foreign countries.

Art. II.—The government of Japan undertake to see to the execution of the treaties actually existing between Korea and other Powers, and the government of Korea engage not to conclude hereafter any act or engagement having an international character, except through the medium of the government of Japan.

Art. III.—The government of Japan shall be represented at the Court of His Majesty the Emperor of Korea by a Resident General, who shall reside at Seoul primarily for the purpose of taking charge of and directing matters relating to diplomatic affairs. He shall have the right of private and personal audience of His Majesty the Emperor of Korea. The Japanese government shall also have the right to station Residents at the several open ports and such other places in Korea as they may

deem necessary. Such Residents shall, under the direction of the Resident General, exercise the powers and functions hitherto appertaining to Japanese Consuls in Korea and shall perform such duties as may be necessary in order to carry into full effect the provisions of this Agreement.

Art. IV.—The stipulations of all treaties and agreements existing between Japan and Korea not inconsistent with the provisions of this Agreement shall continue in force.

Art. V—The government of Japan undertake to maintain the welfare and dignity of the Imperial House of Korea.

In faith whereof, the Undersigned duly authorized by their governments have signed this Agreement and affixed their seals.

(Signed.) HAYASHI GONSUKE,

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

(Signed.) PAK CHE-SOON.

Minister for Foreign Affairs.

November 17th, 1905.

Dr. Brown's Farewell Entertainment.

In view of his departure from Korea Dr. Brown invited a large number of the foreign residents of Seoul and Chemulpo to a boat excursion on board the new steamship which acts as light-house tender. This occurred on Thursday, October 19th. A special train carried the guests from Seoul down to the port, and it was a full train, too. The gay badinage and the "exchange of sparkling repartee" in which the people indulged showed that they had left all care behind and were determined to have a good time. The steamship lay in the outer harbor and the guests were taken out in large and comfortable lighters. The steam down the bay to the first light-house which guides the weary mariner to port consumed several hours during which the guests followed suit by

consuming a very nice collation which was spread on deck. Late in the afternoon the breeze stiffened somewhat and it grew rather cold and though all care had been left behind, the ladies found new ones awaiting them in the motion of the boat. But in spite of it all and the slight difficulties experienced in getting ashore in the dark, the day was pronounced a decided success and will not soon be forgotten.

An Appreciation.

BY DR. J. H. WELLS, PYENG YANG.

No one who has the good of the Korean people at heart but that are pleased and gratified at the progress of events in the peninsula in the past year. Before the Japanese came lawlessness in its worse form of organized graft in high places was rife. But few months ever passed by without some order from Seoul for some special tax for a "palace" or what not or some other excuse was made for governors and magistrates to "squeeze" the people until only those who had foreigners behind them were safe from despoilation. And the strange thing about all this is that there still remain among missionaries and other foreigners some loud calamity howlers who pine for the good old times."

The criticisms I have seen in print and heard here and there of the Japanese have had as much as any other kind of argumets in strengthening my pro-Japanese proclivities. For instance, the Japanese buy fodder from a Korean magistrate the only way it could be done before the treaty—the magistrate, with his itching palm still itching, orders it from the farmers and no pay for it in sight for months. Just like the U. S. A. did in the Spanish war only the U. S. A. was slower than the Japanese in paying. Someone hears of it and does not hear of cash down in advance and they jump up and down and howl "I told you so! the Japanese are coming to rob the country! Wow! Wow! Wow!"

If the calamity howlers and wow wow wailers would only read what other nations have done to countries they had control over and in less degree and with less reason than the Japanese have over Korea they would quit their criticism and it would turn to admiration. Never in the history of the world has such a gentle and tactful transfer been made as that effected between Japan and Korea.

As for Japan's promises; instead of breaking them as I have heard some superficial observers and critics say, she has, on the contrary, "made good" in a splendid way. Anyone who reads the agreement fairly and without malice will see that by it the very things missionaries pray for and merchants and business men and politicians hope for is accomplished.

One of the strange things to me in the criticism I have heard of Japan and its policy here in Korea is that the critics seem to set up for the Japanese such a higher standard for political morals than they would expect or have had from their own countries of say America and Great Britain. An American immediately wants to change the subject when in discussing the situation the Phillipines or Panama are mentioned and an Englishman steers one to Egypt without mention of India or the Transvaal.

This letter is not however a protest against criticism of Japan for in the past few weeks the sentiment has happily nearly all turned into sensible channels. The harshest criticisms I have heard have been from the best friends of Japan but so far no foreigner has deprecated more severely nor more sorrowfully the acts of some irresponsible coolies than I heard one of the Japanese Consuls in this country do. At the present moment who were Anti-Japanese a few months ago are now pronounced pro-Japanese.

A notable instance of this took place where a scholar and a gentleman resident for over three years in Korea but residing in the interior, was most anti-Japanese. His business took him to Seoul and Japan at the time when it seemed Japan was forced to take measures which

some might think severe. He returned to his business pronounced pro-Japanese.

But the crux and final point of all this business is how will it all affect the Korean people. It is my firm conviction that the day the agreement was signed, will in later years, be looked on and celebrated as the Korean Independence Day. There is hope ahead for the MAN. There is hope ahead for the nation. The "CONSENT OF THE GOVERNED" was still 3,000 years off a few weeks ago and now it is in sight. The Korean people are not decadent, tho its government is or was rotten to the core. The people have in them the making of the Switzerland of Asia. And the Japanese agreement gives them about as much liberty as Switzerland has in Europe. The mighty force already Christian in the north and being added to in the south is a factor which will count later on.

Japan does not plan to give this people any less chance or opportunity than she gives her own. The people here will get just what they deserve and strive for and I feel that it will be much. "The race is not always to the swift nor the battle to the strong."

What pleases me in it all is already the individual has more freedom more hope and more ambition than ever before.

And the credit wholly unreserved and with full appreciation of is Japan's. I consider she has wonderfully well MADE GOOD and I have confidence she will handle the rest of the Herculean task in the same skillful and tactful way as she has so many other like ones lately.

Gen. Min's Farewell and last Appeal to the People.

To the Twenty Million of my Fellow Countryman:—

Alas! I lament the fact that, our country and our people have come to such a degradation. It pains me to think that my twenty million compatriots shall perish in

the coming struggle for existence. Those that want to die shall be alive, while those that want to live shall die. I suppose you already know these facts.

In utter despair and hopelessness I have decided to take my life, and only thus repay bounties I have received from His Majesty, our Emperor, and say now my last farewell to you all, my twenty million compatriots.

Although I die in body, I shall not be dead in soul, and even after death I shall ever endeavor to assist you in your good efforts. Therefore exert yourselves to the utmost, redouble your natural power and strength, educate yourselves, and *restore* our Independence and Liberty. Then I shall be happy for ever even though I lay in my grave.

Let me urge you again. *Do not be discouraged* in the least. Be determined to realize your fondest hopes.

Now remember what I say, for I die to make your minds firm, and now farewell, my twenty million compatriots! Farewell!

Marquis Ito Interviewed.

On November 27th Marquis Ito met a number of editors from Seoul and Chemulpo, and expressed himself freely concerning the present situation. The substance of his remarks are here presented as published in the *Seoul Press*:

“Up to the present time the reports and telegrams concerning the state of affairs in Korea, have been of such a varied and conflicting nature, that in consequence, misunderstandings have arisen which have been the cause of much trouble to the authorities. As is well known, there are in Korea persons attached to various political parties, and the reports spread by these persons extending to Japan and the world at large have frequently placed matters in a false light.

“Now that the New Treaty between Japan and Korea is concluded, it is believed by many Japanese even, that

Korea has been given to Japan, and this rash belief has caused bad feeling and misunderstandings between the two races. The most important point that I wish to impress upon you is, that although the new relations between Japan and Korea have now been definitely established by the conclusion of the Protectorate Treaty, the sovereignty of Korea remains as it was, in the hands of the Korean Emperor, and the Imperial House of Korea and Government exists as it did before; the new relations do but add to the welfare and dignity of the Korean dynasty and the strengthening of the country.

"It is a great mistake to look upon the New Treaty as a knell sounding the doom of Korea's existence as a kingdom.

"As regards the conclusion of the Treaty, the Korean Emperor hesitated to give assent to it, on the grounds that the Imperial Dynasty of Korea, which has lasted for five hundred years, would by this act of his no longer exist, and that 'even when Korea was a dependency of China her diplomatic organs were entrusted to no other power than her sovereign.'

"The Prime Minister, Mr. Han, resisted the conclusion of the treaty with tears and much excitement. I then endeavoured to make plain to the Emperor and his Cabinet Ministers the changes of the political situation of the world, and the present situation of Korea among the powers. I also stated that the existence of Korea as a dependency of China in former years was nominal and unreal, and I explained that the New Treaty was not to endanger the safety of the Imperial House of Korea, but that on the contrary, it would increase its dignity and the welfare of this country.

"The New Treaty was at length finally concluded by adding one condition, that when Korea becomes able to manage diplomatic affairs herself, the diplomatic organs entrusted to Japan shall be restored to Korea again. The Emperor and Ministers saw the force of my advice and thus the Treaty was concluded with less friction than was anticipated.

"The attitude henceforth to be assumed and followed

by Japan in her relations with Korea is that of justice and fair dealing so that under an equitable protection Korea may enjoy peace and prosperity.

"It is a cause of great regret, however, to learn that some Japanese of the lower class in Korea have at different times behaved in an unseemly and disgraceful manner towards Koreans. Care must be exercised that these offences be not repeated, but that by kindness and sympathy the Koreans may look upon us with respect and confidence.

"The relations existing between the Emperor of Korea and his Government appears to me to be of a somewhat different nature to that which exists between the Emperor of Japan and his Ministers. It lacks that ardour and unity which is so typical of our government. The Korean Ministers are corrupt, but the majority of the people are of good intentions and need leaders of integrity and wisdom. It is the desire and object of the Japanese Government to prevent the mis-administration of justice and to lead the people of Korea to a better status among the nations.

"After my departure for home, and when I shall have related to my Sovereign all that has happened, the Resident-General will be appointed. Whoever he may be, he will introduce by degrees reforms in this country, without changing the past form of administration according to the principle to which I formerly alluded, thus testifying to the world that under Japan's protection Korea will enjoy the fruits of just government and wise guidance."

Editorial Comment.

All the friends of the Dr. H. N. Allen late U. S. Minister to Korea were surprised and disgusted at the charges which have been preferred against him and while not at all anxious as to the outcome of the investigation they are highly indignant that the reputation of a man

of such absolute probity should be made the subject of attack. It is difficult to escape the conviction that personal enemies have been attempting to undermine his reputation but no one who knows him will hesitate for a moment to declare the acts impossible with which he is charged. Dr. Allen was and is a striking example of the straight-forward, Yankee rectitude of the best kind. He is a Rooseveltian in his hatred of shams and subterfuges and we would as soon think of suspecting our Chief Executive himself as to give credence to any such reports as those that are circulating about Dr. Allen. The position which he occupied in Seoul was one of exceptional difficulty. He knew the situation perfectly and undoubtedly wished to see the best thing possible done for Korea. Whether, in the performance of his official duties, he found himself morally unable to acquiesce in the actions of the Japanese in the peninsula is not certainly known but this is given as one possible reason for his withdrawal. There are doubtless good and sufficient reasons which the State Department are not bound to divulge. This we must accept as certain, but that this should be followed up by an attack upon his personal character is a different matter and one that all his friends are bound to resent. Until the investigation is made public we cannot know the particulars or proofs of these charges but one gentleman who knows a good deal of what is going on in Seoul makes the following explanation which seems at least plausible.

When the Korean government first determined to go into the electric tramway business the firm of Collbran & Bostwick was given the contract for the installation of the plant and the operation of the road. The government made a first payment of some Y640,000 to this firm through the American Consulate General. So at least the story goes. The electric road was built and the electric lighting system was put in. For several years the government paid no more on the original contract and fell behind in payment for electric lights in the palace until practically the whole of the first payment was swallowed up. When a bill was presented it was found

that the amount was almost the same as the original contract price and officials who knew nothing about such matters insinuated that perhaps the first payment had been side-tracked before reaching the office of the company. Of course this was utterly absurd but those who know the Korean officials will see that such a charge would be quite natural. It is exactly what they would have done under similar circumstances if they got the chance. We do not say that there is a word of truth in this explanation but it certainly sounds plausible. Dr. Allen will have no difficulty whatever in disproving it.

The Japanese are to be congratulated and commended for the highly efficient passenger service which they have instituted between Kobe and Seoul. The two boats which are to run across the straits, one of which is already running, are thoroughly up to date, twin-screw, triple expansion, electric lighted and very fast. Twelve hours from Seoul to Fusan, another twelve across the straits and seventeen more to Kobe make fast travel compared with what we have known before. There is a wait of some three hours at Shimonoseki but in time the service will be so improved as to do away with this delay. As it is, the trip takes exactly two hours less than two days.

Korean Sociology.

Owing to the comparative dearth of printed matter in the shape of documents, histories or descriptive literature it is difficult to make a study of the social conditions of the Korean people, yet Korean life presents some aspects of the social problem which are of intense interest to students.

There are some things which can today be seen with the eye or can be learned by inquiry and there are a few products of the pen, in the shape of constitutions of socie-

ties and guilds and copies of laws which would prove very helpful to any who may hereafter want to make such a study, but these will soon disappear and unless some, who are qualified to do so, collect these facts and these manuscripts now, fifty years hence the world will have but sparse data upon which to judge of the earlier social life of the people of Korea. The writer has been able to collect a few of these manuscripts. They are in the shape of constitutions and rules for various Korean organizations and are of sufficient interest to warrant others in attempting to secure a still larger supply. They are as follows: Constitution of a Farmer's Guild; A Community Guild for protection against fire, thieves and criminals; An Archery Club; Seoul Fruit Merchant's Guild; A number of benefit societies whose object is to render assistance at funerals or weddings; A community organization for the protection of pine trees; The Seoul Paper Merchant's Guild; and a copy of the constitution of a local branch of the famous Peddlar's Guild. Herewith is a very crude translation of two of the shortest of these documents.

A LARGE VILLAGE GUILD FOR PROTECTION AGAINST FIRE,
THIEVES AND CRIMINALS.

God created the people and for them are all material things and laws and work. Mentius said the people of the earth are like brothers. Men living on the earth can not get along without work and laws. These things are of great virtue and importance.

Three houses become a 마을, hamlet, and three hamlets becomes a 동네, village. If in a village the five principles 오륜 and the three relations 삼강 govern, it is well. Unlike the birds and beasts, neighboring hamlets live under the five principles and three relations.

When a house takes fire members assist each other by carrying water to extinguish the flames.

Should the confusion of the coming of a thief arise, assistance is given by driving him away with knives. This principle is the fundamental law of the village.

Also farmers should employ their strength at their

work. The scholars should employ their strength at study. The merchants their strength at trade. The manufacturers should employ their skill in manufacturing.

When at home reverence parents, and going forth conduct yourself according to propriety. Agree with friends, reverence elders. The lazy people who wear clothes and eat and the man who gambles and drinks wine and uses other men's wives are the ones who bring guilt to the village and are of no use in the world. The young man who insults an elder, and lies to men and has the mind of a thief, who does not care to study the four kinds of labor, is a man who lacks sense. On the earth he is ignorant and useless.

The high man is the **존위** and beneath him are the **소입**. They know the good things and the evil and reward punishment to the bad and give rewards of merit to the good.

Act righteously, put away evil deeds and avoid committing crime.

Sections regarding the bestowal of rewards.

These six kinds of things: Reverencing parents, agreeing with friends, loving men, doing righteousness, acting according to the laws of ceremony and getting much knowledge and politeness are rewarded.

The man who knows the four kinds of work and speaks nobly in the village will receive a reward of merit.

The man who does not reverence his parents nor agree with his equals nor follow the laws but is a quarrelor and does not fully hide his guilt, the village brands as a bad man and gives him a severe punishment.

A message must be sent to the members of the Guild before the day of meeting.

On the day of meeting the members must all assemble and act according to agreement.

Avoid the use of useless talk at the time of meeting.

If a member is absent without reason he receives a punishment.

When a man's parents die or his house burns down the village sends him money.

If a man says a word derogatory of the Guild he receives a punishment.

FARMERS' GUILD FOR MUTUAL BENEFIT IN WORKING
THE FIELDS.

Agriculture is the great foundation of the affairs of this world. Farming is the principal business of the people. It is the greatest business among the four, hence the people who live in the country must continue to plow the fields.

Barren ground should be deeply plowed and fields overrun with weeds should be diligently cleared. If in the Spring the plowing is energetic, in the Summer the weeds are faithfully pulled, in the Autumn the harvest is properly gathered and in the Winter the crops are put in the granary the national taxes may be paid, parents may be presented with clothes and food, and brothers, wife and sons be well instructed.

If a neighbor is poor and has a scarcity of food, lend him some, and when wanting, go to a wealthy man's house and borrow. These are all important principles for a Farmer's household.

The gatherings of the Farmers' Guild occur at the times when the three kinds of work come, viz, the planting of barley, beans and rice. There is much labor at these times so the guild is formed and the members unite their strength to help each other. When this is done even the lazy man will work energetically therefore let all members of the Guild and all inhabitants of the village support these laws.

SECTIONS.

When there is work to be done and the flag is seen and the sound of the drum is heard in the morning let every member hasten at once to the place.

In the evening the flag is shown and the drum beat and all return from work together.

Farmers who sow one bag of rice for seed can become members of this Guild. (Note—If he sows two bags his

servant or son may be enrolled as a member and reap a proportionate advantage.)

If a villager has many fields but does not become a member of the Guild and if he speaks ill of it he is driven out of the village. Note—Should be refuse to go recourse is had to a Government official who enforces the demands of the Guild.

If a member does not work diligently at farming and speaks disparagingly of the Guild he is punished. Note—This punishment is sometimes an obligation to do a large amount of work.

If the receipts from rent and monthly payments and the property of the Guild are extensive the Guild assembles in the Spring and Fall to discuss its affairs.

When a member is concerned in a marriage or death the members each give one mal of rice and ten nyang. (\$2.00 Korean.)

When notice comes of a Guild meeting the members must assemble.

When an obligation comes upon the Guild to make presentations to some member and a conference is necessary for all the members come on the appointed day, and faithfully perform their duties as members of the Guild.

News Calendar.

On the second instant the first train carrying regular passengers arrived in Seoul from Pyeng Yang over the Seoul-Wiju railroad. The equipments and accommodations are in no wise complete, at present only common freight cars fitted up with benches being used, without any provision for warming, but it is hoped to have other cars ready before many weeks shall elapse. A reasonable fare is being charged, which will probably not be greatly increased when the better accommodations are put on. At present there is to be one through train each way per day between Seoul and Pyeng Yang and two trains per day between Seoul and Songdo.

A considerable famine has been reported from some of the districts in northeastern Korea and a considerable financial assistance will be needed to tide over the inhabitants of these districts. The rice harvest has been especially bad.

On the 3rd instant all the Korean Ministers and Foreign representatives presented their congratulations to the Japanese Minister in honor of the birthday of the Emperor of Japan.

The British concession for a gold mine in the Su-an district was signed on the fourth instant.

The Koreans in Hawaii are said to have completed arrangements for establishing a daily newspaper in Honolulu.

The Health Bureau has employed a Japanese physician at ¥100 per month.

A magistrate and his clerk were arrested in the Chongchu district by Japanese soldiers on the charge of inciting a riot.

Buddhism seems to be gaining in favor among some classes, and reports come of a number of people who have been compelled to contribute to the cause.

Work on the Seoul-Gensan railway is likely to commence soon, if current reports are reliable.

The residence of the magistrate in Eun-san district was burned on the fourth instant.

Several members of the Ceremony Department went to Fusan to accompany the special train of Marquis Ito on his journey to Seoul.

On the 6th instant Mr. Yun Chi-ho, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs, returned to Korea from his tour of inspection in Hawaii.

Mr. D. W. Stevens, Adviser to the Korean Government, returned to Korea from Japan on the 6th instant.

Telephone communication between Seoul and Choon-chun, in Kang-won province, has recently been established.

Japanese police arrested six Chinese subjects at Songdo on the charge of stealing ginseng. The prisoners were brought to Seoul for trial.

Mr. C. T. Woo has returned to Seoul from Fusan and now becomes His Imperial Chinese Majesty's Consul-General in Seoul. Mr. Woo will be gladly welcomed by his numerous friends in Seoul.

Mr. Megata has despatched some of his assistants to each Korean province to inspect the tax rates and methods of collection.

Mr. Han Qwi-sul, Prime Minister, has received the title of General.

The Korean officials and Foreign representatives assembled at the British Legation on the ninth instant to extend congratulations on the birthday of King Edward.

On the 11th instant the Chinese Minister entertained a large number of the leading Korean officials at a banquet given in the Chinese Legation.

Mail routes in the interior have been interfered with and in some instances discontinued because of local disturbances.

As a mark of respect the Korean residents of the Eun-san district have erected a monument to the memory of the Manager and the secretary of the English mines.

A branch of the Dai Ichi Ginko is to be established at Masampo.

Hon. W. J. Bryan with his wife, son and daughter, arrived in Seoul on the 14th instant. Even though spending but a very short time in the city Mr. Bryan accepted an invitation to address the members of the Young Men's Christian Association on the afternoon of the 16th. The Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. C. H. Yun, acted as interpreter, and the sympathetic, helpful and inspiring address was listened to in a way to capture any speaker. It would be difficult to cite a more ideal address delivered under any auspices in Seoul, and certainly it was most desirable at this time. A hearty vote of thanks was extended to Mr. Bryan at the close of the address. The party proceeded to China on the 17th.

Major General Hyen Veng-woou and two other officials who had been banished have been released by a special edict.

The Chief of the Treasury Department, Mr. Sim Sang-hoou, has been elected President of the Red Cross Society.

A storage company is in process of organization, to the capital stock of which the Korean Emperor is said to have subscribed Y 200,000. An additional 3,000 shares of stock at Y 50 each are offered to the public.

A Japanese prospector has located a coal mine in Pong Sang district, Whanghai province, and the vein of coal is said to be extremely good.

The Hoo Chang prefect reports that more than four hundred Chinese bandits with red coats entered his district, plundered at will, killed one Korean and carried away twenty-two. The object in carrying away captives is not explained.

Stables for the horses of the Japanese cavalry are being built at Tong, outside the South Gate, Seoul.

Several Japanese stores have been compelled to close on account of the financial depression.

The Chief of Police was discharged and Colonel Ku Wan-hei has been appointed to the position.

Before their departure Mr. McLeavy Brown and the various members of the Customs service received decorations at the hands of His Majesty in recognition of the faithful services rendered.

An experiment farm is desired to supplement the work of the Agricultural School, the teaching to be done by graduates of the school. An additional Y1,200 is asked by the Educational Department to assist in starting the work on the farm.

Japanese residents in Chemulpo according to latest returns number almost fourteen thousand.

The Korean government is said to have acceded to a request of the Cotton Association, presented by Mr. Hagiwara, agreeing to establish thirty cotton plantations in Chulla-do, and to expend from Y70,000 to Y100,000 during the next three years for the cultivation of the cotton.

The Japanese Communication Bureau has decided to establish a line of long distance telephones between Fusan, Taiku, Seoul and Chemulpo and another between Seoul and Pyeng Yang.

The *Soya*, formerly the Russian cruiser *Varing*, which was suuk in Chemulpo Harbor after the first battle in the Japan-Russia war, has been successfully raised and repaired by the Japanese and has now been taken to Japan under her own steam.

On the 6th instant about two hundred guests attended a ball given by the Chinese Minister at the Chinese Legation, Seoul, in honor of the birthday of the Dowager Empress of China. The Imperial Korean band furnished the music for the occasion.

Mr. Okude, a Japanese resident of Chemulpo, has been commissioned by Japanese Chambers of Commerce in Korea to go to Japan and endeavor to have import duties on rice abolished between the two countries.

Mr. Herbert Collbran has returned to Seoul with his bride. These young people will be warmly welcomed. Mr. Collbran again takes up his work in connection with the firm of Collbran & Bostwick.

The 24th Reserve Regiment of Japanese troops which has been in Korea for a number of months has been relieved and officers and men have returned to Japan. The Korean Emperor made a number of gifts to the regiment before its departure from Korea.

The present unsettled state of affairs has not served to put the Il Chin Hoi in a more favorable light before many of the Korean people. Those whom some call true patriots are by others accused of being traitors of the blackest dye.

For some time the residences of the Korean Prime Minister and one or two other officials have been under the eye of a number of Japanese "plain-clothes" men, but more recently Japanese gendarmes have been posted near.

Announcements have been published in the *Official Gazette* to the effect that traders and others refusing to use the new system of weights and measures recently adopted will be fined in the sum of Y5.

Another Osaka Shosen Kaisha steamer ran ashore on the 12th instant. This time it was the *Tukushu Maru*, which stranded near Chinto. The passengers and mails arrived in Chemulpo on the 13th on board the *Ohio*.

The Law Department has asked the justice courts to immediately furnish a list of the names of all prisoners and a statement of the charges against them.

The Household Department complains to the Japanese Minister that Japanese subjects are cutting trees in the vicinity of the Queen's Tomb, and the Minister is asked to deal with the matter.

A message has been received by the Foreign Office conveying the thanks of President Roosevelt for the hospitality extended to Miss Roosevelt and party during their recent visit to Korea.

More than twenty of the leading Korean merchants in Seoul have been compelled to close their business houses because of the unsettled condition of the currency question.

The governor of North Pyeng An province reports that Russian and Chinese bandits are a menace to life and property along the Yalu border.

Mr. T. C. Thompson, who has been employed at the American Legation for a number of months, started for New York on the 15th instant, having in charge the remains of the late Mr. Dixey, formerly of the American Legation, who died in Seoul July 26th.

Dr. Sharrocks in Sŏn Chyun has moved into his newly-erected hospital.

All sorts of organizations have recently been formed in different parts of Korea, most of them having political bias of one sort or another. If by any means a claim could be made that any given organization had the approval of foreigners it was made much of. It is not therefore to be wondered at that in several different places a society has been organized having for its name the same or similar Chinese characters forming the name of the Young Men's Christian Association. As there is but one organization of this Society in Korea, and as it has no relation to politics of any description, the officers of the Society caused these facts to be made known, and in addition a Government edict was sent out notifying the various governors that the unauthorized use of the name was illegal and offenders would be punished.

Inmates of the city prison will have reason to recall with pleasure Thanksgiving Day this year because of the dinner provided by Mr. Bunker through the generosity of a friend in America. A steaming bowl of rich beef soup and a whole loaf of good bread was given each prisoner, about two hundred and sixty being thus provided for.

Mr. E. Laporte, formerly Commissioner of Customs at Chemulpo, departed for China and Europe on the 20th instant.

It is now stated that houses and farms at Pyeng Yang and Wiju occupied during the war by Japanese troops will be paid for by the Japanese government. Mr. Megata has asked the Home Office to secure the assistance of local governors and magistrates in insuring that justice shall be done.

Mr. Bryan was received in audience by the Korean Emperor on the 16th instant.

On the evening of Thanksgiving Day, November 30th, the Hon. E. V. Morgan, American Minister, entertained the entire American and English local community at the American Legation. The company was far too large to be seated at tables, but in the various rooms and halls they were seated and served with a typical American Thanksgiving dinner, including the proverbial mince and pumpkin pies. A soft radiance was shed over the rooms by means of electric lights from colored and shaded bulbs, while the grounds were brilliantly lighted and the walks outlined with innumerable incandescent bulbs. The Imperial Korean Band discoursed pleasant music during the entire evening. Mrs. H. G. Underwood, Miss Erwin, Dr. Hirst and Dr. Gale with readings, recitations and songs assisted in making the evening one to be long remembered. Mr. Morgan is to be congratulated on the success of the entire entertainment.

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Time Tables 1st December, 1904.

EAST BOUND						STATIONS	WEST BOUND					
TRAIN LEAVES							TRAIN LEAVES					
A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	
7.20	10.00	12.30	3.00	5.30	8.30	Chemulpo	8.50	11.12	2.00	4.30	7.00	9.42
7.28	10.06	12.38	3.06	5.38	8.36	Saaliij	8.45	11.08	1.55	4.25	6.55	9.38
7.33	...	12.43	3.13	5.43	...	Sopple	8.38	...	1.48	4.18	6.48	...
7.51	...	1.01	3.31	6.01	...	Poopyong	8.20	...	1.30	4.00	6.30	...
8.07	10.36	1.17	3.47	6.17	9.06	Sosha	8.08	10.39	1.18	3.48	6.18	9.09
8.19	...	1.29	3.59	6.29	...	Oricle	7.51	...	1.03	3.53	6.03	...
8.36	10.57	1.46	4.16	6.46	9.29	Yungtongpo	7.36	10.16	12.49	3.19	5.49	8.46
8.43	...	1.53	4.23	6.53	...	Nodol	7.27	...	12.42	3.12	5.42	...
8.49	...	1.59	4.29	6.59	...	Yungsan	7.21	...	12.36	3.06	5.36	...
9.01	11.14	2.11	4.41	7.11	9.46	South Gate	7.21	10.00	12.27	2.57	5.27	8.30
9.05	11.17	2.15	4.45	7.15	9.50	Seoul	7.05	9.55	12.20	2.50	5.20	8.25

Passengers from the intermediate stations where no Ticket office exists, will Procure the Tickets from Conductors on the Trains. Where Ticket office exists Tickets procured from the Conductors must be paid for at the rate of 5 sen extra for each fare.

Any Passenger who over-rides the distance indicated on the ticket, or who changes cars for a higher class, must pay the difference, and 5 sen extra, for each fare.

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